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PART I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Title III of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA), as amended, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1431 et seq. (MPRSA), this FEIS/MP proposes the establishment of a national marine sanctuary off the Olympic Peninsula of Washington State to facilitate the long-term management, protection, understanding and awareness of its resources and distinctive attributes.

Title III of the MPRSA authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to designate discrete areas of the marine environment having special national significance as national marine sanctuaries so as to ensure comprehensive management, conservation and protection of their recreational, ecological, historical, research, educational, or aesthetic resources and quality. The U.S. Congress directed NOAA (P.L. 100-627, section 205) to designate the Western Washington Outer Coast (referred to herein as the Olympic Coast) as a National Marine Sanctuary.

II. The National Marine Sanctuary Program

Consistent with the mission of developing a system of National Marine Sanctuaries for the long-term benefit and enjoyment of the public, the following policies were established for the program by section 301(b) of the 1992 re-authorization of the MPRSA (P.L. 102-587):

1. to identify and designate as national marine sanctuaries areas of the marine environment which are of special national significance;

2. to provide authority for comprehensive and coordinated conservation and management of these marine areas, and the activities affecting them, in a manner which complements existing regulatory authorities;

3. to support, promote, and coordinate scientific research on, and monitoring of, the resources of these marine areas, especially long-term monitoring of these areas;

4. to enhance public awareness, understanding, appreciation, and wise use of the marine environment;

5. to facilitate to the extent compatible with the primary objective of resource protection, all public and private uses of the resources of these marine areas not prohibited pursuant to other authorities;

6. to develop and implement coordinated plans for the protection and management of these areas with appropriated Federal agencies, State and local governments, Native American tribes and organizations, international organizations, and other public and private interests concerned with the continuing health and resilience of these marine areas;

7. to create models of, and incentives for, ways to conserve and manage these areas;

8. to cooperate with global programs encouraging conservation of marine resources; and

9. to maintain, restore, and enhance living resources by providing places for species that depend upon these marine areas to survive and propagate.

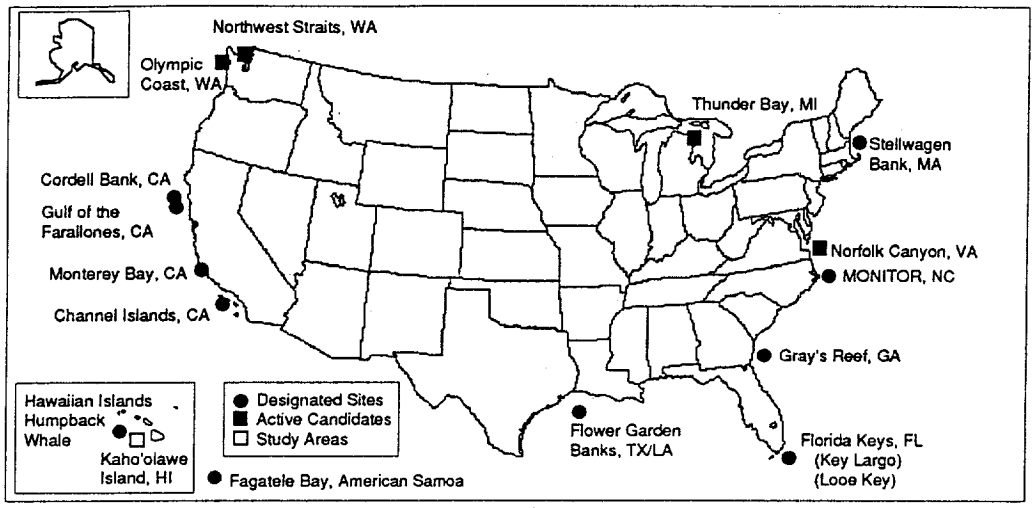
Thirteen National Marine Sanctuaries have been established since the Program's inception in 1972 (Figure 1):

1. The Monitor National Marine Sanctuary serves to protect the wreck of the Civil War ironclad, U.S.S. MONITOR. It was designated in January 1975 and is located 16 miles southeast

NOAA National Marine Sanctuary Program

Marine Sanctuary Designation Status

October 1992



Sanctuary Program Sites

Designated Sanctuaries

Stellwagen Bank, Massachusetts
USS Monitor, North Carolina
Gray's Reef, Georgia
Florida Keys, Florida
  Key Largo
  Looe Key
Flower Garden Banks, Texas/Louisiana
Channel Islands, California
Monterey Bay, California
Gulf of the Farallones, California
Cordell Bank, California
Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale
Fagatele Bay, American Samoa

Active Candidates

Thunder Bay, Michigan
Norfolk Canyon, Virginia
Olympic Coast, Washington
Northwest Straits, Washington

Congressional Study Areas

Kaho'olawe Island, Hawaii

SEL Sites

Natural Resource Sites (1983)
Green Bay (Lake Michigan), Wisconsin
Apostle Islands/Isle Royale (Lake Superior), MI/WI
Western Lake Erie Islands, Ohio
Cape Vincent (Lake Ontario), New York
Nantucket Sound, Massachusetts
Mid-Coastal Maine
Virginia/Assateague Island, VA/MD
Ten Fathom Ledge/Big Rock, NC
Port Royal Sound, South Carolina
Florida Coral Grounds
Big Bend Seagrass Beds, Florida
Eastern Chandeleur Sound, LA
Baffin Bay, Texas
Cordillera Reefs, Puerto Rico
East End, St. Croix, Virgin Islands
Southeast St. Thomas, Virgin Islands
Cortes-Tanner Banks, California
Morro Bay, California
Heceta-Stonewall Banks, Oregon
Northern Mariana Islands, South Pacific
Southern Mariana Islands
Cocos Lagoon, Guam
Facpi Point, Guam
Papaloloa Point, American Samoa

Cultural Resource Sites (Proposed)
Manitou Passage (Lake Michigan), MI
Whitefish Point/Bay (Lake Superior), MI
Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island
Yorktown Fleet, York River, VA
Battle of the Atlantic/Cape Hatteras, NC
Douglas Beach, Florida
Tampa Bay, Florida
Apalachee Bay, Florida
U.S.S. Tecumseh/Battle of Mobile Bay, AL
Westernmost Aleutians, Alaska

Designation Process

National Marine Sanctuaries are chosen for their national significance, based on natural and human use values. For a site to be designated, it must first be placed on the Site Evaluation List (SEL). When named an Active Candidate, an Environmental Impact Statement and Management Plan is prepared. State governments and other agencies are consulted, and public meetings are held. Upon completion of this process, and with the approval of Congress and the state governor, the site is designated by the Secretary of Commerce as a National Marine Sanctuary.

Sanctuaries and Reserves Division
Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management
National Ocean Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce
(202) 606-4126

Figure 1. National Marine Sanctuary Designation Status.

of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina.

2. The Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary, designated in September 1980, encompasses 1252 square nautical miles of offshore, nearshore and intertidal habitats roughly 20 nautical miles offshore of Santa Barbara, California. The waters of the sanctuary support breeding habitat for five species of seals and sea lions and thousands of seabirds. Over 20 additional species of whales and dolphins occur in the sanctuary. Large nearshore forests of giant kelp provide a nutrient rich environment for teeming populations of fish and invertebrates. Several endangered species inhabit the sanctuary including the gray, blue, humpback and sei whales, southern sea otters, Guadalupe fur seals, the California brown pelican and the California least tern. The ocean floor contains a wealth of prehistoric artifacts from the Chumash Indians and the remains of over 100 historic shipwrecks.

3. The Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary, designated in January 1981, is a submerged live bottom coral reef located in 50-70 feet of water on the South Atlantic continental shelf 17.5 nautical miles east of Sapelo Island, Georgia. The Sanctuary encompasses 17 square nautical miles. Gray's reef consists of limestone outcroppings and ledges up to six feet in height which support a host of sessile invertebrates. It is recognized as a highly productive and unusual habitat for a wide variety of species including corals, tropical fish, and sea turtles.

4. The Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary, designated in January 1981, encompasses 948 square miles off the California coast just north of San Francisco. It provides a habitat for a diverse array of marine mammals, including California's largest breeding population of harbor seals, along with California sea lions and elephant seals. Several species of whales and dolphins live in or migrate through the sanctuary. The Farallones Islands are home to one of the largest concentration of breeding marine birds in the continental United States. Nurseries and spawning grounds for commercially valuable species of fish such as Dungeness crab, Pacific herring and rockfish are within the sanctuary.

5. The Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary in American Samoa was designated in August 1986. This .25 square mile sanctuary surrounding an eroded volcano crater on the island of Tutuila, contains deepwater coral terrace formations that are unique to the high islands of the tropical Pacific. It serves as habitat for a diverse array of marine flora and fauna including the endangered hawksbill sea turtle and the threatened green sea turtle.

6. The Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary, designated in

May, 1989, encompasses 397 square nautical miles off the central California coast, contiguous with the northern boundary of the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary. Due to a rare combination of oceanic conditions and undersea topography, in a discrete well-defined area, Cordell Bank and its surrounding waters provide a highly productive marine environment for a rich variety of benthic organisms as well as fish, marine mammals and seabirds.

7. The Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary was designated by the U.S. Congress, under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act (P.L. 101-605), on November 16, 1990. The Act designated an area of coastal waters off the Florida Keys encompassing approximately 2600 square nautical miles. This area includes the world's third largest barrier reef. The purpose of this Act is to protect Florida's coral reefs, one of the most diverse ecosystems in the world, from harmful activities such as vessel groundings and pollution. Upon implementation of the Management Plan, Key Largo and Looe Key Sanctuaries, designated in 1975 and 1981, respectively, will be incorporated into the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary.

8. The Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary was designated in November 1991. The Sanctuary is partitioned into the East and West Flower Garden Bank. The East Flower Garden Bank component, encompassing 19.20 square nautical miles of ocean waters and submerged lands, is located approximately 120 nautical miles south southwest of Cameron, Louisiana. The West Flower Garden Bank, encompassing 22.5 square nautical miles of ocean waters and submerged lands, is located 110 miles southeast of Galveston, Texas. This site represents a complex, biologically productive reef community noted for outstanding fragile coral development and the only known oceanic brine seep on the continental shelf of the Atlantic Ocean. The banks lie on the extreme northern edge of the zone in which extensive reef development can occur.

9. The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary was congressionally designated in September, 1992. The Sanctuary, approximately 50 miles south of San Francisco, encompasses an area of approximately 4,024 square nautical miles off the central California coast, approximately 50 miles south of San Francisco. Monterey Bay is California's second largest bay and one of the few major bays along the entire Pacific Coast. The bay's most significant feature is the Monterey Canyon, the deepest and largest submarine canyon incising the continental shelf of North America. The nutrient-rich waters of the Monterey Bay support extensive fish, invertebrate, seabird, and marine mammal populations. The area supports several endangered and threatened species of marine mammals such as the California Sea Otter. The

world's entire population of Ashy Storm-Petrels feed above the Monterey canyon during summer and fall months.

10. Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary was Congressionally designated in November, 1992. The Sanctuary encompasses 638 square nautical miles of Federal waters situated on and around the submerged Stellwagen Bank located 6.3 miles north of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. The Bank supports a seasonal abundance of several cetacean species, including the largest high-latitude population of humpback whales in the contiguous United States. Biologically productive Sanctuary waters also provide important feeding and nursery grounds for fin, minke, northern right whales and several smaller cetacean species. Commercially and recreationally fished since Colonial times, the Bank also supports a growing whalewatch industry.

11. The Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary was Congressionally designated in November, 1992 pursuant to the Oceans Act of 1992. The primary purposes of the sanctuary are to protect humpback whales and their breeding habitat and to provide for the identification of marine resources and ecosystems of national significance for possible inclusion in the sanctuary. Other resources inhabiting the waters of the Sanctuary include several additional cetacean species (sperm, pilot, false killer, pygmy killer, melon headed, Pacific bottlenose dolphins, and many others), a majority of the Hawaiian population of juvenile and adult green sea turtles, the endangered leatherback and olive ridley sea turtles, and the highly endangered Hawaiian monk seal. There are a number of seabird colonies in the Sanctuary as well. The Sanctuary supports an extensive coral reef ecosystem and commercially valuable fisheries.

III. History of the Olympic Coast Proposal

The Olympic Coast, recognized for its rich natural resource potential and human resource values, was placed on the National Marine Sanctuary Program Site Evaluation List (SEL) in August, 1983 (48 FR 35568) (Figure 2). The re-authorization and amendment of the Act in 1988 directed the Secretary of Commerce to issue a notice of designation with respect to the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (as generally described in the Federal Register Notice of August 4, 1983) not later than June 30, 1990 (P.L. 100-627, section 205). In report language accompanying this legislation, Congress noted that the Olympic Coast possesses a unique and nationally significant collection of flora and fauna, and that the combination of rocky stacks, sea birds, marine mammals, and it's adjacency to the Olympic National Park merited the designation of the area as a national marine sanctuary (H. Rep. No. 4210, 100th Cong., 1st Sess., 1988).

NOAA conducted four scoping meetings in Washington State during April 10-13, 1989, to solicit public comments on the proposed sanctuary: Aberdeen, Port Angeles, Forks, and Seattle (45 FR 10398, March 13, 1989).

All interested persons were invited to attend, and asked to comment on readily identifiable issues, suggest additional issues for examination, and provide information useful in evaluating the site's potential as a sanctuary. A map of the study area was presented to depict the area under consideration for designation as a National Marine Sanctuary.

NOAA released the DEIS/MP in September, 1991. Six public hearings were held between November 6-20, 1991 at Port Angeles, Seattle, Olympia, Aberdeen, Seaview, and Washington, D.C. A total of 894 comments were received on the DEIS/MP. Appendix A contains a summary of the comments and NOAA's responses.

Pursuant to public comments, the FEIS/MP includes the Strait of Juan de Fuca eastward to Observatory Point in the study area of the proposed Sanctuary (Figure 4, p. II-4). The analysis of the Strait of Juan de Fuca as part of the preferred alternative is presented in Parts III and IV of the FEIS/MP. The inclusion of the Strait of Juan de Fuca in the preferred alternative of the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary was rejected by NOAA due to the lack of: 1) public involvement in the process of considering the inclusion of the Strait within the Sanctuary boundary; and 2) an opportunity for NOAA and the public to analyze the Strait within the context of the boundary alternative for the proposed Northwest Straits National Marine Sanctuary. The estuaries of Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay are not included in the study area considered in the FEIS/MP.

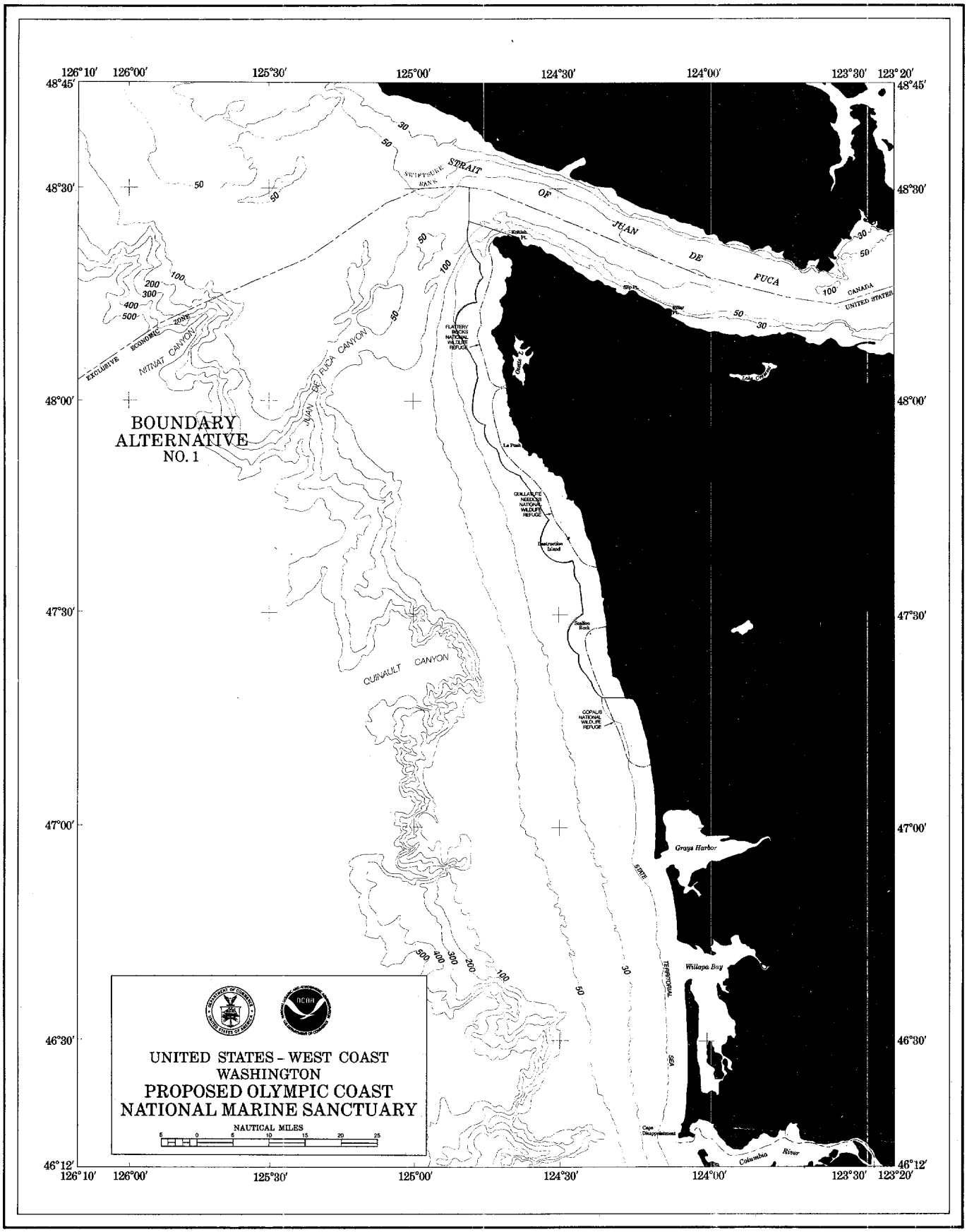


Figure 2. Sanctuary Study Site Identified in the Site Evaluation List.

IV. Purpose and Need for Designation

A. Introduction

The overriding objective of the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary is to provide a comprehensive ecosystem-wide approach to natural and historical resource management. Sanctuary status will permit the implementation of a coordinated and comprehensive management plan resulting in better protection of ecological and historic resources. The preferred alternative would promote resource protection by:

* bolstering the existing resource protection regime;
* establishing a coordinated research program to expand our knowledge of the resources within the Olympic Coast Sanctuary and to provide the basis for sound management;
* establishing a broad-based education and interpretive program designed to improve public understanding of the sanctuary's importance as the habitat for a unique community of marine organisms;
* providing a comprehensive plan to protect this habitat.

Various agencies currently have responsibilities for specific activities or for particular natural resources in the area. No single government agency, however, monitors the cumulative effects of human activities in a comprehensive, system-wide manner. Additionally, more effort is needed to promote research and public education.

The designation of a national marine sanctuary in the waters off the Olympic Coast will create a system for assessing the overall impacts of current and future activities in the area. Sanctuary designation will ensure that it is given specific protection and consideration from an overall planning perspective. Further it will encourage careful review of proposals for potentially harmful activities. Monitoring and study of sanctuary resources will provide a greater understanding of both the area's needs and it's ecological balance, thereby providing a foundation for better management. Finally, a sanctuary program of public education/interpretation will promote greater sensitivity to the significance of the area's natural resources. Such a program in coordination with existing interpretive centers and other educational programs, can inform the public of the effects of human activities on marine resources.

Therefore, a forum of special management that provides research, resource assessment, education, coordination, long-term comprehensive planning, and additional protection is desirable in order to ensure that the extraordinary wealth of natural resources in the area is not jeopardized. Sanctuary designation will provide the opportunity to fill management gaps and enhance existing resource management systems.

B. Natural and Historical Resources

The sanctuary area is a highly productive, nearly pristine coastal environment that is important to the continued survival of several ecologically and commercially important species including invertebrates, fishes, marine birds, and marine mammals. The diversity and richness of marine organisms, and the contributions made by these organisms to the species migrating through the area, suggest that sanctuary designation will provide exceptional opportunities for scientific research in the areas of species interactions, population dynamics, and physiological ecology (Chelsea International Corporation, 1983). The sanctuary is representative of an ecosystem within the Oregonian biogeographic province characterized by rocky coastlines with pocket beaches, a narrow continental shelf incised by submarine canyons, and relatively clear water (Wolteira, 1992) (Figure 3).

The diversity of habitats that make up the sanctuary support a great variety of biological communities. This unusually large range of habitat types includes: offshore islands and rocks; intertidal pools; erosional features such as rocky headlands, seastacks and arches; interspersed exposed beaches and protected bays; protected inlets at river mouths; submarine canyons and ridges; the continental shelf, including broad shallow plateaus known as the La Perouse Bank (referred to as "the Plains"), and Swiftsure Bank; and continental slope environments.

The area is characterized by high biological productivity with abundant floral and faunal communities. During spring and summer months, prevailing northwesterly winds combined with the Coriolis effect (the tendency of moving matter to turn right in the northern hemisphere as a result of the Earth's rotation) cause the surface waters to be deflected and replaced with nutrient-rich bottom waters. This "upwelling" supplies nutrients that increase the productivity of the surface waters, especially when the phenomenon corresponds with periods of high solar radiation. Submarine canyons indent the shelf along the Washington outer coast and are sites of enhanced upwelling.

Numerous seastacks and rocky outcrops along the coast, coupled with a large tidal range and wave splash zone, provide a substrate for an extensive rocky intertidal community. The biological community of the intertidal zone is characterized by distinct horizontal bands of plants and animals that correspond to a range of physical and biological factors (e.g., wave intensity, predation, and tolerance to drying). The abundance of organisms and zonation in the rocky intertidal zone illustrates a readily apparent example of the region's productivity and diversity.

The area provides an essential habitat for a wide variety of marine birds and mammals, and is of special interest due to the large number of endangered and threatened species that live or

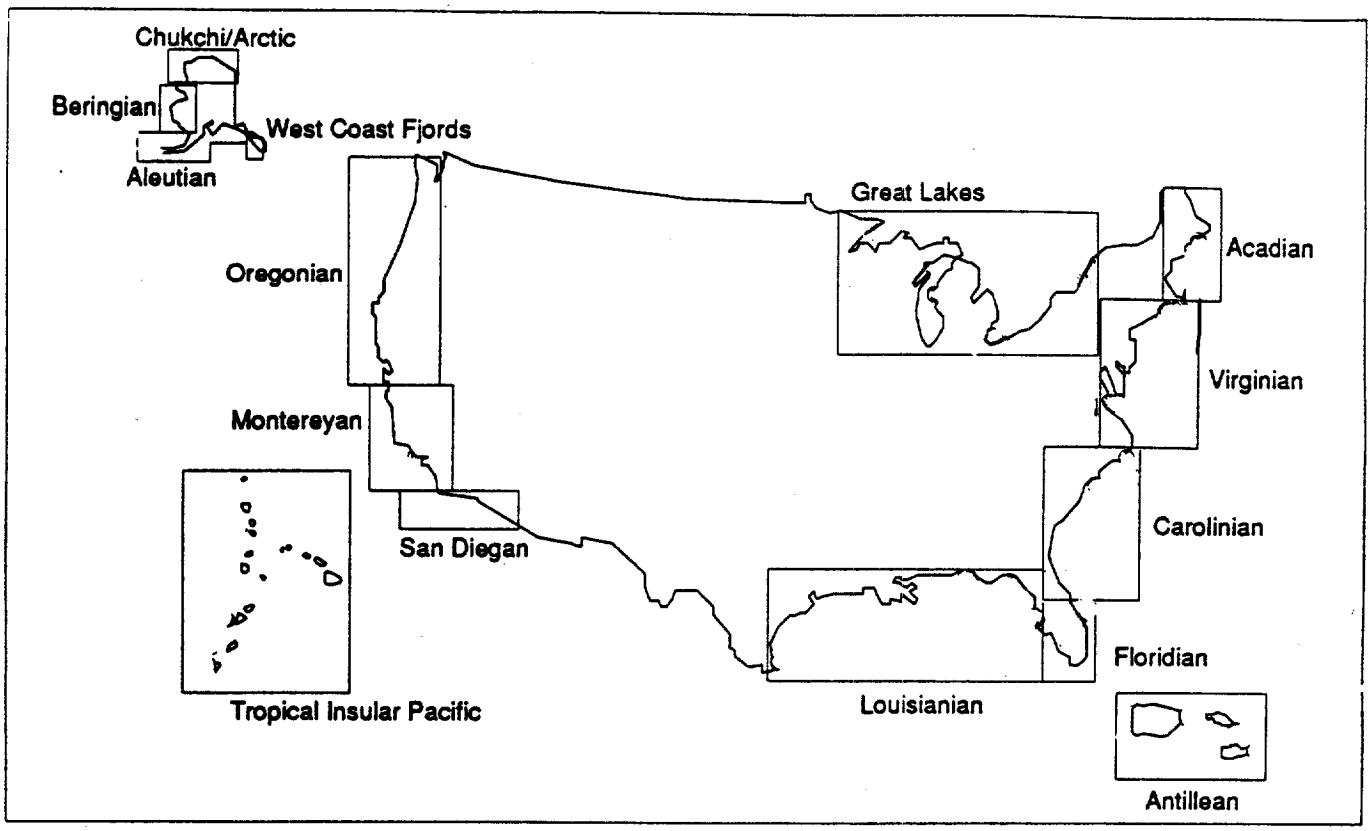


Figure 3. Biogeographic Provinces of the United States (Wolteira, 1992).

migrate through the region.

The seabird colonies of Washington's outer coast are among the largest in the continental United States. Over 87 species of marine birds have been sighted in the nearshore coastal area (Speich, et al., 1987), and at least 11 species have been observed feeding in or migrating over the nutrient-enriched waters of the continental shelf (Wahl, 1984). The region contains one of the largest populations of bald eagles in the continental United States. In 1985 there were 220 confirmed nesting pairs of threatened bald eagles in Western Washington (McAllister et al., 1986). In 1987 about 30 active nests were reported on the outer coast between Cape Flattery and Copalis Head (Speich, et al., 1987). Currently, there are 51 observed breeding territories in the coastal area, reflecting a trend of increasing success in reestablishing the bald eagle population in Washington state (WDW, 1993). Coastal rocks and islands provide important breeding, nesting and roosting areas for marine birds. One of the ten largest colonies of Rhinoceros auklets in the eastern Pacific Ocean occurs on Destruction Island (Speich, et al., 1987). Estimates of the total nesting seabird population along the Washington coast range from 108,530 breeding pairs (G. Tillet, pers. comm., in Strickland and Chasan, 1989) to 240,000 individuals (Wahl, 1984).

Twenty-nine species of marine mammals are reported to breed, rest within, or migrate through the Olympic Coast region. Marine mammals commonly found in the area include the California sea lion, northern (or Steller) sea lion, Pacific harbor seal, harbor porpoise, California gray whale, and sea otter. The sea otter, harbor seal, and harbor porpoise are the only marine mammal species known to breed in the region. Species which regularly migrate along the Washington coast include the northern sea lion, California sea lion, California gray whale, and northern fur seal.

The northern part of the coast is an important habitat for a reintroduced population of sea otters. Sea otters were hunted for their pelts during the late 19th century, and by the early 20th century the entire population had been extirpated from the Washington coast. In 1969 - 1970, 59 sea otters were brought from the Aleutian Islands and released at two locations along the Washington coast believed to have been population centers for original sea otter stocks. Today sea otters have expanded their range to include 70 km of the coast; and the present population is estimated to be 300 individuals (Bowlby, 1992).

The proposed Sanctuary supports a wide variety of fish and invertebrates that are of ecological, commercial, recreational and subsistence value. Five species of salmon migrate through the Sanctuary and concentrate over the Juan de Fuca Canyon where upwelling of nutrient rich waters during the summer months fuels a rich food web (Parmenter and Bailey, 1985). Steelhead and sea-run cutthroat trout also can be found in this area. Groundfish are

concentrated on the banks surrounding the Juan de Fuca Canyon and along the edges of the continental shelf. Common species include halibut, flounder, lingcod, rockfish, among others. Pink shrimp and Dungeness crab are found in concentrations over the continental shelf as well. The Olympic Coast is recognized for its diversity of invertebrates. Diverse invertebrate communities can be found in all habitats within the study area including rocky intertidal, sand, and cobble. The most intensely studied invertebrate communities are those on Tatoosh Island off Cape Flattery.

Significant historical and cultural resources within and immediately adjacent to the Sanctuary include: Indian village sites, ancient canoe runs, petroglyphs, Indian artifacts, and numerous shipwrecks. Extensive archeological work oriented toward late prehistoric culture has been completed along the Washington coastline. A major archeological dig conducted at Ozette, near Cape Alava, uncovered an ancient village thought to be 2,000 years old. This excavation, which spanned 10 years, is considered to be one of the most significant in North America.

The intertidal zone supports some of the most diverse intertidal communities in the world. Tatoosh Island off Cape Flattery is one of the most intensely studied areas in the Sanctuary with respect to invertebrates.

The Olympic Coast is one of the few regions of the U.S. coastline that has remained undisturbed. Lack of roads, steep rocky cliffs, and restricted access by private owners and Indian tribes make accessibility difficult, contributing to the lack of shoreline development. Another special feature of the region is the unusual geology found along the Quinault reservation south of the Hoh River. An unusual mixture of rock types and formations, called the Hoh Milange, has been recognized by the Geologic Society of America as one of the most important geological areas in Washington state. In addition, the Washington State Shoreline Management Act (SMA) recognizes the Olympic Coast for its natural beauty and biological richness. The SMA states, "The outstanding natural qualities of its rugged shoreline features have been recognized as a national asset and will be managed in their natural state."

C. Present and Potential Uses

The human population along the outer coast is concentrated predominately on four Indian Reservations - the Makah, Quileute, Hoh, and Quinault. Tribal members use the proposed Sanctuary area for subsistence and commercial harvesting, and religious ceremonies. The presence of Indian tribes along the coast adds special cultural character and historical significance to the proposed marine sanctuary. Uses of lands in the coastal watersheds include commercial forestry, private development, and county and state recreation areas. Tourism, and commercial, tribal and recreational fishing and are important activities occurring in the proposed Sanctuary.

1. Fishing

The diversity and abundance of fish species along the coast is an important recreational and commercial resource for coastal residents. Salmon, bottomfish, and razor clams are the primary recreational fisheries. Commercial fisheries target primarily salmon, bottomfish, halibut, dungeness crab and pink shrimp. Recreational bottomfishing has increased in recent years. Black rockfish, lingcod, and yellowtail or olive rockfish are the most important bottomfish of the coastal area targeted by sport fishers. Recreational bottomfishing is concentrated primarily seaward of the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca and in the coastal areas off Willapa Bay and Grays Harbor. Razor clam digging is a very popular recreational activity and many people travel to the coast specifically to harvest clams. The Quinault Indian Tribe also harvest razor clams on the beaches of the Quinault Reservation.

High concentrations of commercial fishing occur throughout the Strait and near the approach to the Strait over Swiftsure Bank and La Perouse Bank (commonly referred to as "the Plains"). Crab fishing occurs nearshore within 30 fathoms between the Hoh and Raft Rivers on the outer coast and between Pt. Grenville and the Columbia River. Pink shrimp trawling areas occur between the 50 and 100 fathom isobaths of the outer coast.

Washington's local (as opposed to the distant water fleet operating in Alaska) commercial fishing industry is important to the state's economy. Fishery resources harvested include five species of salmon, bottomfish, and shellfish (Dungeness crab and pink shrimp). Currently, many specific salmon fisheries (particularly the ocean troll fisheries for chinook and coho salmon) are controlled on the basis of "weak stock management." In weak stock management harvest limits are set to safeguard against over-harvest of the least viable individual stocks. This management regime has severely constrained harvest levels (NRC, 1988). Dungeness crab stocks have been historically unstable and harvests from 1986-1988 have been under the most recent 16 year average (NRC, 1988). The harvest of pink shrimp, also very cyclical in nature, has increased since 1986. The harvest of

groundfish has declined considerably in 1988 from 1986 levels. Salmonids are still the most important coastal tribal fishery (Washington Department of Fisheries, in Butts, 1988); steelhead trout is more important for commercial purposes than other salmonid species for some of the coastal tribal communities.

Between 1985 and 1987 there was a decline of 375 fishing vessels (tribal and non-tribal combined) in Washington's local water fleet (including offshore waters, Columbia River and Puget Sound) (NRC, 1988). The decline is due to the withdrawal of approximately 372 salmon troll permits since 1985, permits which under the limited entry system cannot be reinstated. This is consistent with the long term trend in the fishery. Since 1975, the number of trolling permits issued has dropped by over 2,000 (NRC, 1988). The local water fleet is typified by small-scale operations with relatively small earnings per vessel. Between 1986-1988, ex-vessel revenues averaged between $54,000 and $69,000 per boat. Salmon gillnet, purse seine, and groundfish trawls earned the greatest ex-vessel value of all gear types in the local fleet, earning $46.3 million, $21.7 million, and 11.6 million, respectively.

2. Recreation

The Olympic National Park borders a large portion of the proposed sanctuary and is frequented by hikers and campers. Of the estimated 3.5 million annual visits to the Park, approximately one third visit the coastal area. Many people travel to the coast to watch the annual migration of California gray whales. Beaches and tide pools are used for research, educational, and interpretive activities. The pristine quality of the region provides a truly natural coastal and nearshore setting.

The proposed sanctuary offers the opportunity to coordinate research and interpretive programs with the Olympic National Park and the USFWS offshore National Wildlife Refuges. The Olympic National Park sponsors nature walks and other educational activities and also supports research projects on coastal habitats within the Park. Research could also be coordinated with universities which use a portion of the proposed sanctuary for field study and gathering baseline information.

3. Marine Transportation

Next to fishing, the predominant use of waters off the Olympic Coast is commodities transportation to and from port facilities in Puget Sound. Recent oil spills (in Alaska and off Grays Harbor) have heightened public concern over vessel traffic along the Washington coast. Contingency plans designed to respond to oil spills resulting from tanker accidents are being formulated. Tug boats with barges also carry hydrocarbon products along the coast. These shallow draft vessels are able to transit nearer to the rocky shoreline than tankers. The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is recommending to the International Maritime Organization (IMO)

implementation of a 25 nautical mile Area To Be Avoided (ATBA) off the outer coast for all vessels and barges transporting hazardous materials.

4. Offshore Oil and Gas Development

Outer continental shelf (OCS) oil and gas leasing within the boundaries of the proposed sanctuary has been considered by the U.S. Department of Interior's Mineral Management Service (MMS). MMS had planned to conduct lease sale #132 in April, 1992 for exploration and development off the Washington and Oregon coasts. However, in June, 1990 President Bush announced a policy on OCS oil and gas activities which accepts the recommendation of the Secretary of Interior to delay Lease Sale #132 until a series of environmental studies are completed (expected to take 5 to 7 years); and direct that no leasing activity occur until after the year 2000, and then, only if studies show that development can be pursued in an environmentally safe manner. The 1992 Re-authorization of Title III prohibits oil and gas leasing and development within the boundaries of the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (P.L. 102-587).

5. Discharges and Disposal Activities

There are no permitted discharges within the boundaries of the proposed Sanctuary. Although the Makah Tribe have a permit to discharge primary treated sewage into the Strait, the treatment facility has been inoperable and the use of the discharge pipe has been terminated for a number of years. The greatest threat to the coastal resources of the Sanctuary from land-based discharges are from non-point source pollution resulting from timber operations within coastal watersheds.

The variety of human uses has not dramatically altered or damaged the resources of the outer coast. However, increasing development from tourism and other commercial enterprises has increased the potential for adverse cumulative effects on Sanctuary resources and water quality.

D. Adequacy of Existing Authorities to Manage the Area

Much of the coastal area adjacent to the Sanctuary is protected by Olympic National Park, the offshore wildlife refuges, wilderness areas, biosphere reserves, wilderness areas designated by the coastal tribes, state beach management plans, and county and state parks. The need for economic development within the watersheds draining into the Sanctuary will put increasing pressure on coastal resources, in terms of point and non-point source discharges, coastal development, increasing recreational pressures and increasing overflights.

While all of these uses are managed by specific agencies and authorities, there is no single authority charged with overseeing the numerous uses affecting the ecosystem of the proposed Sanctuary. There are no offshore areas designated to protect the valuable fish, and marine bird and mammal populations. With limited funding of existing programs, the coordination of resource protection and management programs is essential. The Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary could play an important role in such coordination. It is not the intention of the Sanctuary to duplicate existing regulations.

Currently, no institution addresses the range of significant questions concerning the interaction of resources and uses in the Sanctuary area. While a variety of organizations conduct research, there is no systematic coordination to ensure that information needs are properly addressed in a timely and adequate manner. Even if information becomes available through research projects, no institution is charged with applying that information to practical management issues such as regulation. Similarly, no agency attempts to monitor the health, stability and changing conditions of this valuable marine ecosystem. Resource assessment through gathering of baseline data and continued monitoring of environmental conditions are essential to assess the adequacy of the protection afforded these important resources. The status quo alternative (no sanctuary designation) would leave the protection of this area to the chance coordination of regulatory efforts of a number of agencies, and would forego opportunities for comprehensive management.

E. Benefits Derived From Sanctuary Status

The major benefit of the Sanctuary is the integration of important nearshore and oceanic marine resource zones and corresponding human activities into one management regime. Other benefits of designation include: (1) enhancement of research and monitoring; (2) promotion of public awareness of the marine ecosystem; (3) assistance coordinating of initiatives implemented by existing authorities; (4) formulation of long-range plans that respond to currently unforeseen threats; and (5) regulation of activities which either pose a current risk of causing significant damage or may later prove harmful as use of the area increases. Formal recognition of the species and habitat value of these waters should in itself focus additional attention on the resources of this area and thus encourage direct special attention to any future development plans.

Besides providing an ecologically diverse haven for many significant concentrations of living resources, the waters also support a number of socially beneficial human activities. These range from fishing, subsistence harvesting of intertidal invertebrates, nature observation, education, scientific research, national defense, vessel traffic, and law enforcement. To date, such activities have been pursued at low intensity levels. However, these and other potential human activities, (e.g., oil and gas development, possible dredge spoil disposal) are clearly capable of generating conflicts which could harm Sanctuary resources.

In short, the marine ecosystem's diverse resources and rich productivity make it an area of regional and national significance. The area deserves long-term protection to enhance and complement the protection already provided for some of its resources onshore, and for portions of the extreme nearshore zone. For example, the Department of Interior has jurisdiction over much of the coastal lands and offshore Islands. Additionally, the state has authorized establishment of the Olympic Center to examine the ecological linkages between terrestrial and marine ecosystems on the Olympic Peninsula. The tribes manage the coastal intertidal habitats adjacent to much of the Sanctuary.

Sanctuary designation can provide an excellent opportunity for establishing not only a coordinated Federal/State/Tribal management regime, but also would promote research and education efforts through integration of existing facilities, resources and programs. This type of coordination and focus, emphasizing land-sea interactions, could serve as a model for other coastal areas of the United States where local land issues and coastal zone problems have traditionally been separated from offshore marine issues with respect to management, and research and education efforts.

Sanctuary designation will improve resource protection by

instituting new regulatory measures and by supplementing present surveillance and enforcement actions. The overall effect of these regulations will be beneficial. Title III of the MPRSA specifically provides in section 304(c) that NOAA may not terminate valid leases, permits, licenses or rights of subsistence use or of access existing as of the date of Sanctuary designation; but may regulate the exercise of such authorizations and rights consistent with the purposes for which the Sanctuary was designated.

Final regulations are proposed governing: hydrocarbon and mineral activities; discharges and deposits (both from within and outside of the Sanctuary boundary); overflights; alteration of or construction on the seabed; historical resources; and marine mammals, turtles and seabirds. Vessel traffic is in the scope of regulations. NOAA has proposed conditioning the Navy's existing permit from the Department of Interior to practice bomb Sealion Rock by prohibiting bombing activities during the critical breeding season - from March 1 through October 31. In addition, two final regulations are proposed to aid the enforcement of the other regulations: a prohibition on possession of resources which are prohibited from "taking" from within the Sanctuary, and on interference with enforcement operations. The exact regulations, including procedures for applying for permits are found in Appendix B.

1. Oil, Gas, and Mineral Activities

The resources and attributes of the Sanctuary - particularly sea otters, sea birds, pinnipeds that use haul-out sites, kelp forests and rocks along the outer coast, and the exceptional water quality of the area - are especially vulnerable to oil and gas activities. A prohibition on such activities within the Sanctuary would provide partial protection for the area. Only partial protection would be provided due to the remaining threat from oil and gas activities outside of the Sanctuary boundary and from vessel traffic, particularly oil tankers, transiting through and near the Sanctuary. See #5 below regarding mineral activities.

If oil and gas activities were allowed in the Sanctuary, such development, and construction of man-made structures, would disrupt the natural and aesthetic qualities of the area and be inconsistent with the purposes of the Sanctuary. Although certain man-made structures may be permissible in the future for limited purposes such as research or natural resource protection, the threats from oil and gas activities to Sanctuary resources and qualities warrant an absolute prohibition of oil and gas activities within the Sanctuary boundary. Threats include catastrophic events such as oil spills associated with blow-outs, rupture of pipelines or spills during the loading of tankers and long-term chronic events such as discharge of drilling fluids, cuttings and air emissions. Finally, due to the lack of offshore oil and gas activities thus far, the area would suffer aesthetic disturbances including the

presence of offshore structures, the construction of shore facilities, and the transportation of personnel and equipment to and from the offshore rigs.

2. Discharges and Deposits into the Sanctuary and

3. Discharges and Deposits that Enter the Sanctuary and Injure a Sanctuary Resource or Quality

These prohibitions are necessary in order to protect the sanctuary resources and attributes from the harmful effects of land and sea-generated discharges from point sources from both within and outside the Sanctuary boundary. This provision complements the existing regulatory system, enhances the area's overall appeal, and helps maintain the present water quality of the Sanctuary. The regulations would prohibit disposal of dredge material within the Sanctuary.

There are currently no point-source discharges entering directly into the Sanctuary. Point source discharges (such as discharges from municipal waste water treatment, power, or industrial plants) into the Sanctuary require permits from Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE) or the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) depending upon whether the point source originates from a non-tribal or tribal enterprise, respectively. Discharges permitted after the date of Sanctuary designation would be allowed provided the permit is certified by NOAA in accordance with Section 925.11. Municipal treatment plants would be required to have at least secondary treatment capabilities and tertiary or greater as appropriate or necessary depending on the risk to Sanctuary resources and qualities.

4. Moving, Removing, or Injuring Historical Resources

Historical resources in the marine environment are fragile, finite and non-renewable. This prohibition is designed to protect these resources so that they may be inventoried, researched and information so derived be made available to the public. This prohibition does not apply to moving, removing or injury resulting incidentally from kelp harvesting, aquaculture or traditional fishing operations.

5. Alteration of, or Construction on, the Seabed

The intent of this prohibition is to protect the resources and attributes of the Sanctuary from harmful effects of activities that may disrupt and/or destroy sensitive marine benthic habitats, such as kelp beds, invertebrate populations, fish habitats, and estuaries and marshes. Such activities include, but are not limited to, archeological excavations, drilling into the seabed, strip mining, laying of pipelines and outfalls, ocean mineral extraction (including but not limited to sand mining), and offshore

commercial development.

6. Taking Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, or Seabirds

The prohibition overlaps the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and empowers Sanctuary officials to enforce the provisions of these Acts. This regulation extends protection for Sanctuary resources by providing a greater deterrent by establishing civil penalties of up to $100,000 per taking. It includes all marine mammals, marine reptiles (turtles) and seabirds in or above the Sanctuary. Activities authorized or permitted pursuant to the MMPA, ESA, or MBTA are exempted from this prohibition.

7. Overflights

Flying motorized aircraft within one nautical miles seaward of mean high water within the Sanctuary and at less than 2,000 feet above the Sanctuary would be prohibited. This prohibition is consistent with the 2000 foot advisory over the adjacent Olympic National Park and USFWS refuges off the coast.

The area-specific prohibition on overflights below 2,000 feet (305 m) within one nautical mile seaward of all land boundaries is designed to limit the potential effects of noise, particularly as it might affect hauled-out seals and sea lions, sea otters and nesting birds along the shoreline and offshore rocks and islands of the Sanctuary.

NOAA recognizes that overflights are regulated under the Federal Aviation Regulations (FARs). Unlike FARs, however, sanctuary overflight regulations are intended to protect the living marine resources of the Sanctuary from disturbance by low-flying aircraft. The less-than-2000-foot overflight prohibition would not apply if the low overflight is necessary to: 1) respond to an emergency threatening life, property or the environment (this exception is true for the most of the other prohibitions as well); 2) valid law enforcement purposes; or 3) certain national defense activities.

8. Vessel Traffic

No Sanctuary vessel traffic regulations are planned at this time. Vessel traffic, however, is within the scope of regulations. The Strait of Juan de Fuca Cooperative Vessel Traffic Management System (CVTMS), vessel traffic separation schemes in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and radar coverage from Tofino Vessel Traffic Service (covering a range of 60 nautical miles from the entrance of the Strait) already provide some safeguards for Sanctuary resources. NOAA is currently working with the USCG, the primary agency responsible for regulating vessel traffic, on the establishment of

an ATBA from the shoreline to 25 nautical miles off the Olympic Peninsula. This would provide an additional measure to ensure protection of the Sanctuary. This measure is based on a determination of resources most at risk and vessel traffic practices most threatening to Sanctuary resources.

Despite existing regulations and management, NOAA recognizes the potential threat to the Sanctuary from vessel traffic. If the promulgation of additional vessel traffic regulations is deemed necessary, NOAA will pursue appropriate actions after consultation with the USCG, State agencies, and the IMO. Coordination among agencies is intended to focus ongoing efforts on the provision of adequate protection of Sanctuary resources and qualities.

9. Fishing/Aquaculture/Kelp harvesting

No sanctuary fishing or aquaculture regulations are proposed nor in the scope of regulations. Fish resources in the Sanctuary are already extensively managed by existing authorities. Fisheries management will remain under the jurisdiction of the WDF, Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC). Sanctuary prohibitions that may indirectly affect fishing activities have been written to explicitly exempt activities incidental to traditional fishing methods, aquaculture and kelp harvesting activities. Kelp harvesting is within the scope of regulations.

V. Socioeconomic Effects of Designation

The net environmental and socioeconomic effects of designating the Sanctuary and implementing the Sanctuary Management Plan and its regulations are anticipated to be positive. While such effects are difficult to quantify, one goal of the Sanctuary will be to maintain the high level of water quality, fisheries, aesthetics and tourism without causing adverse effects.

The final sanctuary regulations prohibit a relatively narrow range of activities. Under certain circumstances specific activities, otherwise prohibited, may be allowed. For example, prohibited activities may be allowed if: (1) the activity is done pursuant to a National Marine Sanctuary permit; (2) the activity occurs pursuant to a valid permit existing on the effective date of designation and the permit for the activity was certified by NOAA, or (3) a permit was applied for after Sanctuary designation and the proposer of the activity notifies NOAA of the proposed activity in within 90 days and NOAA approved the activity.

NOAA will keep additional administrative burdens to a minimum by coordinating closely with state and Federal regulatory and permitting agencies. Efforts will be made to avoid duplication and to review applications for a prohibited activity as quickly as possible.

A. Oil, Gas and Minerals

Estimates of potential lost revenue from the prohibition on oil, gas and mineral (e.g., sand and gravel) activities within the Sanctuary boundary are presented in Part IV ("Environmental Consequences of Alternatives"). Prohibiting oil, gas and mineral activities has positive socioeconomic effects that compensate for lost revenue. For example, the potential for environmental damage from oil spills or discharges will be reduced and the exceptional aesthetic quality of the area will be maintained. In addition, the proposed prohibition may alleviate or remove costs to local communities for developing on-shore facilities, and political/legal actions resulting from controversy regarding proposed oil, gas or mineral activities.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to quantify accurately the negative or positive socioeconomic effects of prohibiting OCS oil and gas activities. A National Academy of Sciences study (1989) on the "Adequacy of Environmental Information For Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Decisions: Florida and California" found that "few data have been collected by MMS or anyone else to address the social and economic impacts of OCS activities." This conclusion has been reinforced by an MMS study (1991) entitled "Potential Effects of OCS Oil and Gas Exploration and Development on Pacific Northwest Indian Tribes: Final Technical Report", and an MMS study (1991a) entitled "Inventory and Evaluation of Washington and Oregon

Coastal Recreation Resources: Assessing Economic Impacts to Coastal Recreation and Tourism from Oil and Gas Development in the Oregon and Washington Outer Continental Shelf."

B. Discharges and Deposits

The regulation prohibiting discharges and deposits may require applicants for discharge permits to seek other areas of disposal or apply at least secondary treatment to discharges. All measures, terms and conditions will be done in consultation with the affected party and the appropriate management agency. The designation of dredge disposal sites is prohibited within the Sanctuary.

Overall, this regulation may impose additional costs by requiring the use of more expensive dredge disposal methods or dumpsites. Presently, the only planned dredging adjacent to the Sanctuary is at the Makah and Quileute Reservations. Both Tribes plan for upland disposal or beach or jetty nourishment using dredge spoils. The regulation could also result in additional costs if it were determined that a higher level of treatment or other, more expensive sewage disposal methods were preferable to disposal in the Sanctuary. It is difficult to predict accurately the economic impact of this regulation without analyzing specific proposals. This regulation adds further protection to Sanctuary resources beyond that afforded by existing legislation. The requirement for review and Sanctuary certification of permits will ensure that potentially harmful activities receive special consideration from the perspective of Sanctuary protection.

C. Alteration of or Construction on the Seabed

Dredging activities are not extensive within the sanctuary boundary; nevertheless, unrestricted alteration of, construction on, or drilling of the seabed represents a threat to marine resources. Foremost among adverse effects are increased turbidity levels, destruction, disruption or displacement of benthic and intertidal communities, and human intrusion into areas of marine bird and marine mammal population concentrations.

This regulation would enhance resource protection by reducing the presence and operation of large and noisy dredging machinery. Thus human intrusion upon marine wildlife, along with potentially adverse impacts on their food supplies, (e.g., benthic and pelagic fish resources), would be minimized. No economic impacts upon commercial firms are expected. Exemptions from the dredging prohibition would allow for installation of navigation aids, and harbor maintenance (although harbors are excluded from the Sanctuary boundary, and construction, repair, replacement or rehabilitation of docks and piers.

Mineral mining activities in the Sanctuary will be prohibited. Studies have shown that this activity may cause, among other

impacts, acceleration of natural erosion of the seabed and adjacent areas, increased turbidity, and changes in water circulation. Mining activities also disturb benthic habitats that support whale feeding grounds, seabird foraging habitats and fishery resources (MMS, 1993).

D. Overflights

Overflights below 2000 feet are prohibited within one nautical miles seaward from the coastal boundary of the Sanctuary and within one nautical mile of each of the offshore wildlife refuges. The intent of this prohibition is to protect sensitive Sanctuary resources, such as nesting seabirds and mammals at haul out areas, from the disturbance effects of low-flying aircraft. Access to airports by commercial and recreational airplanes would not be affected. Takeoff and landings at local airports at Sekiu, Quileute, Neah Bay and Copalis Beach will be unaffected.

E. Vessel Traffic

There would be no economic effect on vessel traffic as a result of Sanctuary designation since NOAA is proposing no vessel traffic regulations. NOAA has considered vessel traffic regulation and the preferred alternative is not to regulate vessel traffic at the time of Sanctuary designation. Such regulation may include, but is not limited to: (1) routing of all, or certain classes of coast-wise domestic vessel traffic outside of the boundary of the Sanctuary, (2) prohibiting domestic oil barge traffic within the Sanctuary; (3) restriction of all large domestic vessels inbound to, and outbound from, designated port access route(s); and (4) designation of ATBA's for domestic vessels or other measures designed to protect the marine environment. NOAA has requested the USCG to submit a request for implementing an ATBA from the shoreline to 25 nautical miles off the outer coast for international and domestic vessels carrying hazardous materials. The 25 nautical mile boundary poses minimal disturbance to vessels as it is largely compatible with existing voluntary management measures followed by the shipping industry. Discussion of economic impacts of the ATBA proposed by the USCG to IMO are identified in Part IV of this document.

NOAA will maintain close communication with the USCG to evaluate the need for additional regulations regarding vessel safety and/or emergency response plans and equipment.

F. Fishing/Aquaculture/Kelp Harvesting

Implementation of the Sanctuary should have no adverse effects on the fishing industry. Moreover, Sanctuary protection of habitat and water quality by controlling both pollutants and disturbance of the seabed should be positive for maintaining healthy and productive fish stocks. Inclusion of kelp harvesting in the scope

of regulation will ensure that the integrity of the kelp habitat is maintained. Protection of kelp beds will protect important fishery habitat which will benefit the fishing industry.

VI Manageability of the Area

Sanctuary designation offers increased opportunities for interpretation and coordination among programs due to the availability of proposed satellite facilities and immediate staffing. Full-time attention of the manager would be available for resource protection due to the immediate availability of research and education coordinators.

Management of the proposed Sanctuary would integrate and utilize all aspects of the program to provide for protection of the special values of this unique marine area. Research, education, coordination, long-term planning and necessary regulations are described in the enclosed management plan.

The management plan describes sanctuary goals and objectives tailored to the specific resources and uses of the area. The goals and objectives will provide all Sanctuary users with a framework for conserving resources and integrating uses compatible with the goals of the management plan. These management goals are broad and allow for flexible implementation of action plans to fulfill the stated goals. Each objective of the management plan represents a short-term measurable step towards achieving the broader management goals.

The sanctuary manager will promote coordination among all authorities concerned with sanctuary resources and will particularly stress consideration of the special value of the Sanctuary's living resources in the formulation of policies affecting the area. NOAA's contribution to the policy-making process of other agencies managing uses in the Sanctuary will be enhanced by the Sanctuary's comprehensive research and monitoring programs.

The management program for the Sanctuary will be developed and implemented by the on-site manager. This will be accomplished in conjunction with other Federal, state, local and tribal agencies in order to benefit from existing expertise and personnel, and to promote state, Federal, and tribal interagency coordination and cooperation. Existing agencies include, among others, the WDF; Washington Department of Wildlife (WDW); Washington Department of Community Development (WDCD); WDOE; WDNR; and Washington Department of Agriculture (WDOA); and the Makah, Hoh, Quileute and Quinault Tribes; Clallam, Jefferson and Grays Harbor Counties; the National Park Service; USFWS; USCG, NMFS; PFMC; and Canadian authorities.

A particularly useful mechanism for coordination will be a Sanctuary Advisory Committee (SAC). The SSC will include members from Federal, state, local and tribal agencies, as well as commercial and private interests, and the environmental community. The SAC will ensure an exchange of information and will advise the sanctuary manager on permit applications and certifications,

research priorities, and regulations.

VII: Consultations

A. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA):

This document is both a FEIS/MP for the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary. Some of the section headings, and their order, are different from those frequently found in other environmental impact statements. To assist NEPA reviewers, the following table has been developed. Under the heading "NEPA Requirements" are listed those topics normally discussed in an EIS. The corresponding section of this document and the page numbers are provided in the other two columns.

NEPA Requirement	Management Plan	Page
Purpose and Need for Action	Part I:	1
Alternatives Preferred Alternative	Part III:	1
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A. General and Specific Impacts	Part	5
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NEPA Requirement	Management Plan	Page
List of Preparers	Part VI.....	1
List of Agencies, Organizations, and Persons Receiving Copies of the FEIS/MP	Part VII.....	1

B. Endangered Species Act (ESA):

NOTE: An informal Section 7 consultation has been completed. The following is the result of this consultation.

Pursuant to Section 7 of the ESA, the USFWS of the Department of the Interior, and the NMFS of the Department of Commerce, were consulted in the performance of the biological assessment of possible impacts on threatened or endangered species that might result from the designation of a National Marine Sanctuary off the Olympic Peninsula. The consultations confirmed that some 14 Federal Endangered (FE) and six Federal Threatened (FT) species are known to occur in the area. In addition, one Washington State Endangered Species (SE) and one Washington State Threatened Species (ST) are known to inhabit the sanctuary ecosystem. Consultations determined that Sanctuary designation is not likely to adversely affect these species. The species identified are:

1.	Aleutian Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis leucopareia*	FE
2.	American peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus anatum*	FE
3.	Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	FT
4.	Blue whale	*Balaenoptera musculus*	FE
5.	Brown Pelican	*Pelicanus occidentalis*	FE
6.	Fin whale	*B. physalus*	FE
7.	Gray whale	*Eschrichtius robustus*	FE
8.	Harbor Porpoise	*Phocoena phocoena*	ST
9.	Humpback whale	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	FE
10.	Steller Sea Lion	*Eumetopias jubatus*	FT
11.	Right whale	*Eubalaena glacialis*	FE
12.	Sei whale	*B. borealis*	FE
13.	Short-tailed albatross	*Diomedea albatrus*	FE
14.	Snowy Plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus*	SE
15.	Sperm whale	*Physeter catodon*	FE
16.	Leatherback Turtle	*Dermochelys coriacea*	FE
17	Loggerhead Turtle	*Caretta caretta*	FT
18.	Green Turtle	*Chelonia mydas*	FT
19.	Olive ridley	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	FT
20.	Sacramento River Winter-Run Chinook Salmon	*O. tshawytscha*	FT
21.	Snake River Sockeye Salmon	*O. nerka*	FE
22.	Snake River Fall Chinook Salmon	*O. tshawytscha*	FE

C. Resource Assessment:

The MPRSA, as amended, requires a resource assessment report documenting present and potential uses of the proposed Sanctuary area, including uses subject to the primary jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. This requirement has been met in consultation with the Department of the Interior and the assessment report is contained in Part II.

D. Federal Consistency Determination:

Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, requires that each Federal activity within or outside the coastal zone that affects any land or water use or natural resource of the coastal zone shall be carried out in a manner that is, to the maximum extent practicable, consistent with the enforceable policies of approved state management programs. This requirement is being met through a Federal Consistency Determination made by NOAA to the WDOE that the designation of the coastal and offshore waters adjacent to the Olympic peninsula as a National Marine Sanctuary is consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with Washington's Coastal Management Plan.

E. Fishery Regulations

Section 303 (b)(2)(D) of the MPRSA, as amended, requires consultation with the PFMC. During consultation, NOAA requested the PFMC to determine if additional fishery regulations were necessary with Sanctuary designation in accordance with Section 304(b)(5). PFMC responded that no additional regulations were necessary and that management responsibility regarding fishing activities should remain with existing authorities.

F. Other Federal and State Agencies and the U.S. Congress

The Secretary has consulted with the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate. In September, 1991 the Designation Prospectus for the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary was provided to all members of each committee. The results of these consultations have been incorporated into the FEIS/MP.

The Secretaries of State, Defense, Transportation, and the Interior, the Administrator of EPA, and the heads of other Federal agencies were consulted and their comments were addressed by the FEIS/MP. Summaries of all written comments and comments made at the hearings are provided in Appendix A of the FEIS/MP.

Appropriate Washington State and local government agencies were consulted and their comments were addressed by the FEIS/MP.

Summaries of all written comments and comments made at the hearing are provided in Appendix A of the FEIS/MP.

Appropriate Tribal organizations and Indian Tribes were consulted and their comments were addressed by the FEIS/MP. Summaries of all written comments and comments made at the hearings are provided in Appendix A of the Feis/MP.

The comments of all other interested persons were addressed by the FEIS/MP and summaries of all written comments and comments made at the hearings are provided in Appendix A of the FEIS/MP.